



Application No. 09/382,382

Letter re Issue Fee Payment with Accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance

**VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION – OFFICIAL**

To: Fax Number 703-746-4000

February 7, 2005

**IN THE UNITED STATES  
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of: Harley Kent Heinrich et al.

Examiner: William L. Bangachon

Serial Number: 09/382,382

Art Unit: 2635

Filed: 08/24/99

For: "Radio Frequency Identification System With Write Broadcast Capability"  
(Attorney Docket No. YO995-218)**Allowed: January 12, 2005****LETTER RE PAYMENT OF THE ISSUE FEE with  
Accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance**

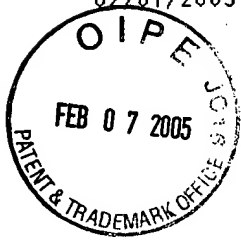
With reference to the Formal Notice of Allowance dated 01/12/2005, applicant respectfully submits the payment of the issue fee as explained at page 2 hereof, and encloses a Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance pursuant to section 3 at page 3 of the allowance papers.

**CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION**

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this Letter re Payment of the Issue Fee with Accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance including a signed FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL form and enclosed Decision Granting Petition Under 37 CFR 313(c)(2), consisting of a total of four pages, with enclosed Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance of three pages which includes an enclosed Exhibit A of three pages, and an enclosed Exhibit B of three pages, are being facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at fax number 703-746-4000.

Date: February 7, 2005

  
John H. Sherman, Reg. No. 16,909



Application No. 09/382,382

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**Payment of the Issue Fee**

Pursuant to the enclosed Decision Granting Petition Under 37 CFR 313(c)(2), Applicant hereby requests that the issue fee of \$1330 paid to the Patent Office per a Fee(s) Transmittal deposited on June 18, 2004 and charged to Deposit Account No. 14-1190 on 06/21/2004, be applied toward the issue fee of \$1400 due per the enclosed signed Fee(s) Transmittal with date of deposit of June 7, 2005. The Commissioner is hereby requested to charge any additional fees which may be required for this response, or credit any overpayment to Account No. 14-1190.

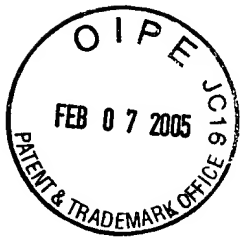
**Accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance**

Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner consider the accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance of three pages together with the enclosed Exhibits A and B of three pages each.

Respectfully,

John H. Sherman, Reg. No. 19,909  
c/o Legal Department  
Intermec Technologies Corporation  
550 Second Street, SE  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

- Enclosures: (1) Signed Fee(s) Transmittal with signed Certificate of Transmission Dated February 7, 2005
- (2) Copy of Decision Granting Petition Under 37 CFR 313(c)(2) Dated July 26, 2004
- (3) Accompanying Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance Including Exhibit A – Definition of "memory" from The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms", IEEE Standard 100-1996, and Exhibit B - Excerpt (Pages 11, 12, and 13) from Amendment Under Rule 116 Filed 10/13/1998 In the Parent Application, Now US Patent 5,942,967, Discussing a Rejection under 35 USC 102 Based on Cesar US Patent 5,673,037



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PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Harley Kent Heinrich et al. Examiner: William L. Bangachon

Serial Number: 09/382,382 Art Unit: 2635

Filed: 08/24/99

For: "Radio Frequency Identification System With Write Broadcast Capability"  
(Attorney Docket No. YO995-218)

Allowed: January 12, 2005


Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance

With reference to the statement of reasons for allowance at page 3 of the formal allowance papers of 01/12/2005, applicant respectfully submits the following comments.

CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that, on the date shown below, this Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance consisting of three pages, an enclosed Exhibit A of three pages, and an enclosed Exhibit B of three pages, are being facsimile transmitted to the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office at fax number 703-746-4000.

Date: February 7, 2005

  
John H. Sherman, Reg. No. 16,909



Application No. 09/382,382  
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To: Fax Number 703-746-4000  
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Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance

The statement of reasons for allowance at section 3, page 3 of the allowance papers dated 01/12/2005, states: "the submitted references do not constitute prior art".

In section 2 at page 2 of the allowance papers of 01/12/2005, it is stated:

"The publication date (March 20, 1996) of the references cited (EP 0 702 323 and EP 0 702 324) does not constitute prior art because the priority date of the application is 09/09/1994 based on the parent application 08/303,965."

Applicant respectfully disagrees that the allowed claims 2-6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14-21, 23-26 and 30-33 are entitled to a priority date of 09/09/1994 under 35 USC 120 and MPEP 2132.01.

If the Examiner can show that any one of the allowed claims is supported by the earlier application 08/303,965 filed September 9, 1994 (now USP 5,673,037), applicant will transfer such claim to an application where inventor Shun Shing Chan who is named as an inventor in application 08/303,965 is included as an inventor, per MPEP 2132.01:

"It is also possible to overcome the rejection by adding the coauthors as inventors to the application if the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 116, third paragraph are met. *In re Searles*, 422 F.2d 431, 164 USPQ 623 (CCPA 1970)."

The rejection under 35 USC 102(e) in section 8 at page 3 of the Final Action of 07/07/1998 in the parent application 08/694,606 filed August 9, 1996, now U. S. Patent 5,942,987, implying that claims 6, 8, 21, and 30 were supported by U. S. Patent 5,673,037 (which is based on Application No. 08/303,965) is respectfully submitted to be an erroneous rejection; on the contrary, it is respectfully submitted that each of the allowed claims patentably distinguishes over the disclosure of U.S. Patent 5,673,037, and that the seven inventors named in the present application represent the correct inventive entity with respect to



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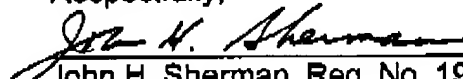
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February 7, 2005

the allowed claims herein. (It is noted that the IBM attorney who drafted the present allowed claims, at the time of filing on August 9, 1996, did not claim priority to application 08/303,965 filed September 9, 1994, which the IBM attorney also drafted. Because of the seven person named inventive entity in the application filed August 9, 1996, it would have been incorrect to submit claims supported by 08/303,965 filed September 9, 1994; the inventive entity in 08/303,965 included Shun Shing Chan who was not included in the named seven person inventive entity in the application filed August 9, 1996.) It is submitted that the attached Exhibit A shows a definition of "memory" which excludes the "Command Data Register" 315 shown in FIG. 3 of 08/303,965 filed September 9, 1994, now US Patent 5,673,037, and of FIG. 3 of European Published Application EP 0 702 323 published March 20, 1996.

Applicant attaches herewith as Exhibit B a discussion by an outside attorney originally representing IBM in the parent case 08/694,606 (but who was representing the present assignee after an assignment of the application on 12/18/1997), with respect to the rejection of claims including claims 6, 8, 21, and 30 under 35 USC 102(e), since the attorney "assumed" a different definition of "memory" than the definition of Exhibit A; see the enclosed Exhibit B, page 11, the fifth, fourth, and third lines from the bottom of page 11.

Respectfully,

  
John H. Sherman, Reg. No. 19,909  
c/o Legal Department  
Intermec Technologies Corporation  
550 Second Street, SE  
Cedar Rapids, IA 52401

- Enclosures: (1) Exhibit A – Definition of "memory" from The IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms", IEEE Standard 100-1996
- (2) Excerpt (Pages 11, 12, and 13) from Amendment Under Rule 116 Filed 10/13/1998 in the Parent Application, Now US Patent 5,942,987, Discussing a Rejection under 35 USC 102 Based on Cesar US Patent 5,673,037

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**EXHIBIT A****megabyte**

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**memory mapping**

ments involving size of computer storage, a prefix indicating  $2^{20}$ , or 1 048 576. (C) 1084-1986w

megabyte Either 1 000 000 bytes or  $2^{20}$  bytes. *Notes.* 1. The user of these terms shall specify the applicable usage. If the usage is  $2^{10}$  or 1024 bytes, or multiples thereof, then note 2 below shall also be included with the definition. 2. As used in IEEE Std 610.10-1994, the terms kilobyte (kB) means  $2^{10}$  or 1024 bytes, megabyte (MB) means 1024 kilobytes, and gigabyte (GB) means 1024 megabytes. *See also:* gigabyte. (C) 610.10-1994

megacycle One million cycles. (C) 610.10-1994

megahertz (MHz) (1) A unit of frequency equal to 1 000 000 cycles per second. (C/LM) 802.7-1989

(2) A unit of frequency equal to 1 000 000 Hz, that is,  $10^6$  Hz. (C) 610.7-1995

Melassner oscillator An oscillator that includes an isolated tank circuit inductively coupled to the input and output circuits of an amplifying device to obtain the proper feedback and frequency. *See also:* oscillatory circuit. (AP) 145-1981s

mel A unit of pitch. By definition, a simple tone of frequency 1000 hertz, 40 decibels above a listener's threshold, produces a pitch of 1000 mel. *Note:* The pitch of any sound that is judged by the listener to be  $n$  times that of the 1-mel tone is  $n$  mels. (SP) 1321

melting channel The restricted portion of the charge in a submerged resistor or horizontal-ring induction furnace in which the induced currents are concentrated to effect high energy absorption and melting of the charge. *See also:* induction heating. (IA) 169-1955w, 54-1955w

melting-speed ratio (1) The ratio between between 0.1 s and 300 s or 600 s minimum melting currents, whichever is specified, which designates the relative speed of the fuse link. (PE/SWG) C37.40-1993

(2) (of a fuse) A ratio of the current magnitudes required to melt the current-responsive element at two specified melting times. *Notes:* 1. Specification of the current wave shape is required for time less than one-tenth of a second. 2. The lower melting time in present use is 0.1 s, and the higher minimum melting current times are 100 a for low-voltage fuses and 300 s or 600 s, whichever specified, for high-voltage fuses. (PE/SWG) C37.100-1992

melting time (1) (protection and coordination of industrial and commercial power systems) The time required to melt the current-responsive element on a specified overcurrent. Where the fuse is current limiting in less than half-cycle, the melting time may be approximately half or less of the clearing time. (IA) 242-1986r

(2) (of a fuse) The time required for overcurrent to sever the current-responsive element. (PE/SWG) C37.100-1992, C37.40-1993, C37.40b-1996

member In data management, a subunit contained in a partitioned data set. (C) 610.5-1990

membrane keyboard A type of keyboard in which the keys are not raised, rather it is composed of a semi-flexible plastic sheet with a conductive surface below. *Synonym:* pressure-sensitive keyboard. (C) 610.10-1994

membrane potential The potential difference, of whatever origin, between the two sides of a membrane. *See also:* electrobiology. (EMB) 1471

memory (1) All of the addressable storage in a processing unit and other internal storage that is used to execute instructions. *See also:* main storage. (C) 610.10-1994

(2) *See also:* storage; storage medium.

memory action (of a relay) A method of retaining an effect of an input after the input ceases or is greatly reduced, so that this input can still be used in producing the typical response of the relay. *Note:* For example, memory action in a high-speed directional relay permits correct response for a brief period after the source of voltage input necessary to such response is short-circuited. (PE/SWG) C37.100-1992

memory address An address of a particular storage location in (C) 610.10-1994

memory address register A register containing the address of the memory location to be accessed. (C) 610.10-1994

memory agent A module that uses split transactions to assume all the rights and responsibilities of some number of remote memory modules. (BA/C) 896.4-1993

memory allocation and protection (A) To allocate physical sections of memory into logical partitions with read/write protection provided within each partition. (B) Pertaining to the hardware components that perform the allocation as in (A). (C) 610.10-1994

memory array A matrix of memory locations arranged in a rectangular geometric pattern on an integrated circuit. (C) 610.10-1994

memory bank *See:* bank.

memory board A circuit board that provides random-access memory to a system. (C) 610.10-1994

memory boundary The last address of an aligned data block. The maximum data block size that can be transferred by an IUT Master is the product of data width and data length. (BA/C) 896.4-1993

memory buffer register A register in which a word is stored as it is read from memory or as it is written to memory. *Synonym:* memory data register. (C) 610.10-1994

memory bus A bus connecting memory to the devices which can access it, including the processor and peripheral devices. (C) 610.10-1994

memory capacity (1) The maximum number of bits that a memory is capable of storing. (ED) 641-1987w

(2) (software) The maximum number of items that can be held in a given computer memory; usually measured in words or bytes. *See also:* channel capacity; storage capacity. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) (electronic computation) *See also:* storage capacity.

memory cell The smallest subdivision of a memory into which a unit of data has been or can be entered, in which it is or can be stored, and from which it can be retrieved. (ED) 641-1987w

memory compaction (A) A storage allocation technique in which the contents of all allocated storage areas are moved to the beginning of the storage space and the remaining storage blocks are combined into a single block. *Synonym:* garbage collection. (B) A storage allocation technique in which contiguous blocks of nonallocated storage are combined to form single blocks. (C) 610.12-1990

memory core *See:* magnetic core.

memory cycle (1) (test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment) The time required to read information from memory and replace it. (MIL) 21

(2) A single complete access (read or write) of memory. (C) 610.10-1994

memory data register *See:* memory buffer register.

memory device A device that contains only memory and implements configuration registers. (C/MM) 1133-1992

memory dump A display of the contents of all or part of a computer's internal storage, usually in binary, octal, or hexadecimal form. *See also:* change dump; dynamic dump; selective dump; snapshot dump; static dump. (C) 610.12-1990

memory management unit (MMU) A device that performs address translation between a CPU's virtual addresses and the physical addresses of some bus; typically, the bus represented by the root node. (BA/C) 1275-1994

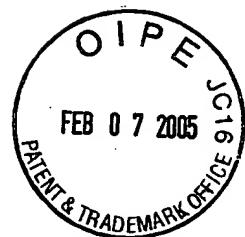
memory map (1) A diagram that shows where programs and data are stored in a computer's memory. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) A list of all the current addresses in a computer. *Note:* This may indicate what is currently allocated, who is using it and where it is located. *Synonym:* memory map list. (C) 610.10-1994

memory map list *See:* memory map.

memory mapping (A) The manner in which an address is translated into a physical address of a storage location. *See also:*

**NOTE**



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**EXHIBIT A (Continued)**

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shutdown, postaccident monitoring, display instrumentation, preventive interlock features, or any other systems, structures, or equipment related to safety.

**IEEE Std 610-1990. IEEE Standard Computer Dictionary—A Compilation of IEEE Standard Computer Glossaries.** This dictionary is a compilation of IEEE standard glossaries covering the fields of mathematics of computing, computer applications, modeling and simulation, image processing and pattern recognition, data management, and software engineering. Every effort has been made to include all terms within the designated subject areas. Terms were excluded if they were considered to be parochial to one group or organization, company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words; or terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning.

**IEEE Std 610.2-1987. IEEE Standard Glossary of Computer Applications Terminology.** Terms currently in use in the computer field are identified, and standard definitions are established for them. Topics covered include automated language processing, automatic indexing, business data processing, character recognition, computer-aided design and manufacturing, computer-assisted instruction, control systems, critical path method, library automation, medical applications, micrographics, office automation, operations research, personal computing, scientific and engineering applications, telecommunications applications, and word processing. The terms included in this glossary are intended for users of computer systems. Terms were excluded if they were considered to be parochial to one group or organization; company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words; or terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning.

**IEEE Std 610.3-1989. IEEE Standard Glossary of Modeling and Simulation Terminology.** Terms currently in use in the computer field are identified, and standard definitions are established for them. Terms were excluded if they were considered to be parochial to one group or organization, company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words; or terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning.

**IEEE Std 610.4-1990. IEEE Standard Glossary of Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Terminology.** Terms currently in use in the field of image processing and pattern recognition are identified, and standard definitions are established for them. Terms were excluded if they were considered to be parochial to one group or organization, company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words; or terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning.

**IEEE Std 610.5-1990. IEEE Standard Glossary of Data Management Terminology.** Terms in the field of data management are defined. An attempt was made to include all terms in this field but terms were excluded if they were considered to be parochial to one group or organization, company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words; or terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning.

**IEEE Std 610.6-1991. IEEE Standard Glossary of Computer Graphics Terminology.** Terms in the field of computer graphics are defined. Topics covered include general computer graphics concepts, computer graphics hardware and hardware concepts, primitives and attributes, input devices, image concepts and techniques, display techniques, visual effects,

windows and viewports, CRT terminology, and three-dimensional technology. Terms considered to be parochial to one group or organization; company-proprietary or trademarked; multiword terms whose meaning could be inferred from the definitions of the component words, and terms whose meaning in the computer field could be directly inferred from their standard English meaning were excluded.

**IEEE Std 610.7-1995. IEEE Standard Glossary of Computer Networking Terminology.** Terms that pertain to data communications and networking, from the following areas, are defined: Data transmission, general communications, general networks, local area networks, network communications security, network errors, networking hardware, network management, network nodes, network signaling, open system architecture, packet, protocols, standards and standards organizations, telephony. The glossary is primarily a compilation of terms defined in individual IEEE standards, but also includes a number of common terms.

**IEEE Std 610.10-1994. IEEE Standard Glossary of Computer Hardware Terminology.** Terms pertaining to computer hardware are defined. Terms falling under the categories of computer architecture, computer storage, general hardware concepts, peripherals, and processors and components are included.

**IEEE Std 610.12-1990. IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology.** Terms currently in use in the computer field are identified, and standard definitions are established for them. Topics covered include: addressing; assembling, compiling, linking, and loading; computer performance evaluation; configuration management; data types; errors, faults, and failures; evaluation techniques; instruction types; language types; libraries; microprogramming; operating systems; quality attributes; software documentation; software and system testing; software architecture; software development processes; software development techniques; and software tools. This glossary is intended to serve as a useful reference both for those in the computer field and for those who come into contact with computers either through their work or in their everyday lives.

**IEEE Std 610.13-1993. IEEE Standard Glossary of Computer Languages.** This glossary defines terms that pertain to computer languages. It includes types of computer languages, such as page description languages, and names of computer languages. The languages included are those that are standard languages, languages of historical significance, and those in wide usage at the time this standard was developed.

**IEEE Std 620-1996. IEEE Guide for the Presentation of Thermal Limit Curves for Squirrel Cage Induction Machines.** Thermal limit curves for induction machines are defined. A procedure is established for the presentation of these curves, and guidance for the interpretation and use of these curves for machine thermal protection is provided.

**IEEE Std 622-1987 (R1994). IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Installation of Electric Heat Tracing Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations.** Recommended practices for designing, installing, and maintaining electric heat tracing systems are provided. These electric heat tracing systems are applied, both for critical process temperature control and for process temperature control, on mechanical piping systems that carry borated water, caustic soda, and other solutions. Electric heat tracing systems are also applied on water piping systems to prevent them from freezing in cold weather. The recommendations include identification of requirements, heater design considerations, power systems design considerations, temperature control considerations, alarm considerations, finished drawings and documents, installation of materials, start-up testing, temperature tests, and maintenance of electric pipe heating systems.

**IEEE Std 622A-1984 (R1994). IEEE Recommended Practice for the Design and Installation of Electric Pipe Heating Control and Alarm Systems for Power Generating Stations.** Rec-

NOTE



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EXHIBIT A (Continued)

IEEE Std 100-1996

**The IEEE Standard Dictionary of  
Electrical and Electronics Terms**

**Sixth Edition**

**Standards Coordinating Committee 10, Terms and Definitions**  
**Jane Radatz, Chair**

This standard is one of a number of information technology dictionaries being developed by standards organizations accredited by the American National Standards Institute. This dictionary was developed under the sponsorship of voluntary standards organizations, using a consensus-based process.

ISBN 1-55937-833-6







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EXHIBIT B

REMARKS

Claims 21, 22, 27, 6, 8 and 30 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 as being anticipated by CESAR. The Examiner focuses upon CESAR's "group select" and "group unselect" commands that are broadcasted to many tags and notes that broadcasted commands might be considered "sent data" in that the commands are clearly received and "written into" the tag in order to provide control in the tag.

**NOTE**

→ It will be assumed that received commands probably are written into a register of some kind and that a register can be considered a memory means. However, commands do not generally carry a register address at the receiver into which identified register the command is stored when it is



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EXHIBIT B (Continued)

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received. Therefore, it is proposed to add to many of the claims the limitation that a "sent address" is included in the broadcasted signal and that the sent data becomes stored in a data location identified by the sent address. This should distinguish over the "group select" and group unselect" commands of CESAR and most other commands as well except for write commands. Also, in many claims it is proposed to add the express requirement that the broadcasted signal is a "write" signal. The commands being identified by the Examiner in the cited references are not "write" commands.

In order to better distinguish over CESAR, it is proposed more particularly that Claim 21 be amended so as to expressly identify the received signal as a write broadcast signal. Furthermore, the write broadcast signal is said to contain a "sent address" and the "sent data" is written to the tag data location identified by the sent address. The CESAR control commands do not contain a sent address to which the sent data is written as specified.

Furthermore, with respect to Claim 21, the Examiner apparently has ignored the "old data" stored in the tag data location identified by the sent address and the recited transmitter means for sending a response to the base station when the sent data is different than the old



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**EXHIBIT B (Continued)**

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data in the tag data location identified by the sent address.

It is proposed to amend Claims 22, 27 and 6 as well to expressly recite a "sent address" and to specify that the sent data is written to a tag data location identified by the sent address. This should distinguish over incidental register storing of group select and group unselect commands by CESAR.

Claim 8 already recites a sent address, but the plural nature of the recitations might not clearly state that each sent data is written to the tag data location identified by the sent address of that sent data in the selected subgroup of tags. It is proposed to clarify this by focusing Claim 8 instead upon a single sent data and sent address.

Claim 30 appears to require no modification. It already recites a sent address and the requirement that the sent data is written to the tag data location corresponding to the sent address. It should be noted, furthermore, that Claim 30 and Claim 8 expressly recite a write broadcast command and a write broadcast signal, which are not described in CESAR.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over CESAR in view of DENNE. It is acknowledged by the Examiner that CESAR does not describe "sending a response if the sent data is different than the